

the orbit and the posterior extremity of the caudal fin, and opposite to the commencement of the anal. Ventral has an elongated ray.

Scales largest above the lateral line.

Two specimens, up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, are in the collection.

PERILAMPUS OSTEOGRAPHUS, M'Clelland, Ind. Cypr. pp. 289, 392, t. 45. f. 3.

This species is identical with the *Danio micronema*, Bleeker, as described by Dr. Günther (Bleeker's paper not being available).

Four specimens are in the collection. Besides these, three others have been received from one locality, and agree with the *P. osteographus* in every respect, excepting that the maxillary barbels are deficient.

4. Notes on the Localities of two Species of Land-Shells and three Species of Volutes. By JOHN BRAZIER, C.M.Z.S.

1. DIPLOMMATINA MARTENSI.

Diplommatina (Diancta) martensi, H. Adams, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1866, p. 446, pl. 38. fig. 11.

Diplommatina paradoxa, Crosse, Journ. de Conchyl. 1867, p. 449.

Diplommatina (Diancta) martensi, H. Adams, Journ. de Conchyl. 1868, p. 100.

Found on the mountains under decayed leaves in very wet places in the Island of Avolau, Fiji Islands.

Coll. Brazier, Adams, and Crosse.

2. PALAINA COXI.

Palaina coxi, H. Adams, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1868, p. 16, pl. 4. fig. 14.

Diplommatina wisemanni, Brazier's MS.

Found under leaves on damp ground in the pine-forests of Norfolk Island. This and the preceding species I collected in 1865.

Coll. Brazier, Adams, and Angas.

3. AULICA RUECKERI.

Voluta rueckeri, Crosse, Journ. de Conchyl. 1867, p. 444, et 1868, p. 97, pl. 1. fig. 1.

The correct locality of this species is New Georgia, Solomon Islands, and not Nichol Bay, West Australia, as given by M. Crosse. I have seen as many as two hundred specimens brought to Sydney in one of the Solomon-Islands traders. The Volutes obtained at Nichol Bay are well known to us, viz. *Scaphellæ ellioti*, *volva*, and *reticulata*, and *Aulica norrisii*. Having received large quantities of all the above named, I am certain that *Aulica rueckeri* was never found on the Australian continent. I have a specimen, quite a giant in size,

5 inches long, 7 inches in diameter. This species is in all the Australian collections and quite common.

4. VOLUTELLA TISSOTIANA.

Voluta tissotiana, Crosse, Journ. de Conchyl. 1867, p. 195, pl. 6, fig. 1.

This new species was brought to Sydney twelve months ago by some person in Captain Cadell's expedition, which was sent out by the South-Australian Government to select a site for a settlement in the far north of Australia near to Liverpool River, Arnhem Land, North Australia.

Coll. Tissot, Cox, and Brazier.

5. ALCITHOË THATCHERI.

Voluta thatcheri, M'Coy, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. January 1868, p. 54, pl. 2, fig. 1.

Voluta brazieri, Angas, MS. Museum Brazier.

This fine species was described by Professor M'Coy of Melbourne, Victoria, from two very bad beach-worn specimens; but he gave no locality. It was described a month before my specimen arrived in London for Mr. Angas to have it described and figured in these Proceedings; therefore *Voluta thatcheri* has priority. I have received a few very fine specimens these last four months which at present remain unique in my cabinet. The length of the largest specimen is 5 inches, diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This Volute comes from a rather rough part of the South Pacific Ocean—the Bampton Reef, in latitude $19^{\circ} 51'$ south, longitude $158^{\circ} 20'$ east, near to the north-west coast of New Caledonia. My first specimen, at present in London, was got by my father Captain John Brazier, in one of his whaling-voyages many years ago. It is from deep water, and is found on the reef after heavy southerly gales.

5. List of Species of Cones found in Port Jackson, New South Wales, with Notes on their Habitats and Distribution. By JOHN BRAZIER, C.M.Z.S.

1. CONUS MACULATUS.

Conus maculatus, Sow. Thes. *Conus*, pl. 13, fig. 296.

This species must not be confused with *C. anemone* of South Australia. *C. maculatus* is a nearly smooth, thin, peculiarly inflated shell, richly mottled with purplish brown, and attains a larger size than *C. anemone*, which is of a true conical form, more solid and transversely striated, with an elevated spire and splashed with rose-brown. *C. maculatus* is found under stones, low water, spring tides. I got in one day, at the Bottle-and-Glass Rocks, fifty specimens, from one inch up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. I have one specimen from Cape